

DAILY UNION VEDETTE.

A champion brave, alert and strong. To aid the right, oppose the wrong.

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CAMP DOUGLAS, UTAH TERRITORY.
OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN,
OF THE
California & Nevada Territory Volunteers

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No. 229 Washington Street, is the only Agent for the DAILY UNION VEDETTE, in the city of San Francisco. All orders for advertising, left with him will be promptly attended to.

NEW.
We are now prepared to supply Blank Mining Deeds to parties desiring them. Having received a good supply of paper, we can fill any order with which we may be favored, for all the necessary blanks or forms required by mining companies or others.

DENTISTRY.
DR. WM. H. GROVES, late of San Francisco, Cal., Surgeon and Mechanical Dentist. Office, next door to the National Hotel, G. S. L. City. nov27:1f

JAMES LINFORTH,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
308 BATTERY STREET,
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Particular attention given to purchases for Utah. m21f

FOR SALE.
CURRY AND GRAIN SACKS, at U. S. Subsistence Storehouse, Salt Lake City.

ARRIVAL & DEPARTURE OF MAILS
FROM
SALT LAKE CITY POST OFFICE

DEPARTURES.
Eastern Mails.
For all places East of Salt Lake City, close at 8 P. M. each day.

Western Mails.
For all places West of Salt Lake City, close at 6 P. M. each day.

Northern Mails.
For Benneville City, East Idaho, on Mondays at 7-30 A. M.
For all settlements in Northern Utah and Soda Springs Idaho, on Mondays and Thursdays at 7-30 A. M.

Southern Mails.
For all settlements in Southern Utah, including the Cotton country; all settlements in San Pete county; for Alpine City and Cedar Valley, on Thursdays at 6-30 A. M.
For Fillmore City, and all settlements between Salt Lake City and Fillmore, on Mondays and Thursdays, at 6-30 A. M.

ARRIVALS.
Eastern Mails.
Arrive at Salt Lake City each day—P. M.

Western Mails.
Arrive at Salt Lake City each day—P. M.

Northern Mails.
From Benneville City, East Idaho, on Saturdays at 4 P. M.
From all settlements in Northern Utah and Soda Springs, Idaho Territory, on Wednesdays and Saturdays at 4 P. M.

Southern Mails.
From all settlements in Southern Utah, including the Cotton country, and all settlements in San Pete County, on Wednesdays, 5 P. M.
From Fillmore City, and all settlements between Fillmore and Salt Lake City, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, 5 P. M.
From Alpine City and Cedar Valley, on Fridays, 5 P. M.

Humor of Soldier Life.

A private soldier, by the name of Richard Lee, who was taken before the Magistrates of Glasgow, for playing cards during divine service. The account of it is thus given in an English journal:

A sergeant commanded the soldiers at the church, and when the parson had read the prayers, he took the text. Those who had a Bible took it out, but this soldier had neither Bible nor Common Prayer Book; but pulling out a pack of cards, he spread them out before him. He first looked at one card and then another. The sergeant of the company saw him, and said:

"Richard, put up the cards; this is no place for them."

"Never mind that," said Richard. When the service was over, the constable took Richard a prisoner, and brought him before the Mayor.

"Well," says the Mayor, "what have you brought this soldier here for?"

"For playing cards in church."

"Well, soldier, what have you to say for yourself?"

"Much, sir, I hope."

"Very good; if not, I will punish you more than ever man was punished."

"I have been," said the soldier, "about six weeks on the march. I have neither Bible nor Common Prayer Book. I have nothing but a pack of cards, and I hope to satisfy your worship of the purity of my intentions."

Then spreading the cards before the Mayor, he began with the ace:

"When I see the ace it reminds me that there is but one God."

"When I see the deuce it reminds me of Father and Son."

"When I see the tray it reminds me of Father, Son and Holy Ghost."

"When I see the four it reminds me of the four Evangelists that preached—Matthew, Mark, Luke and John."

"When I see the five it reminds me of the five wise virgins that trimmed their lamps. There were ten, but five were wise, and five were foolish, and were shut out."

"When I see the six it reminds me that in six days the Lord made heaven and earth."

"When I see the seven it reminds me that on the seventh day God rested from the great work he had made, and hallowed it."

"When I see the eight it reminds me of the eight righteous persons that were saved when God destroyed the world, viz: Noah and his wife, his three sons and their wives."

"When I see the nine it reminds me of the nine lepers that were cleansed by our savior. There were nine out of the ten who never returned thanks."

"When I see the ten it reminds me of the Ten Commandments which God handed down to Moses on the tables of stone."

"When I see the king it reminds me of the Great King of Heaven, which is God Almighty."

"When I see the Queen it reminds me of the Queen of Sheba, who visited Solomon, for she was as wise a woman as he was a man. She brought with her fifty boys and fifty girls, all dressed in boys' apparel, for King Solomon told which were boys and which were girls. King Solomon sent for water for them to wash. The girls washed to their elbows, and the boys to their wrists, so King Solomon told by that."

"Well," said the Mayor, "you have given a description of all the cards in the pack except one."

"What is that?"

"The knave," said the Mayor. "I will give your honor a description of that, too, if you will not be angry."

"I will not," said the Mayor, "if you do not term me to be the knave."

"Well," said the soldier, "the greatest knave that I know of is the constable that brought me here."

"I do not know," said the Mayor, "if he is the greatest knave, but I know he is the greatest fool."

"When I count how many spots there are in a pack of cards, I find three hundred and sixty-five—as many days as there are in a year."

"When I count the number of cards in a pack, I find there are fifty-two—the number of weeks in a year, and I find four suits—the number of weeks in a month."

"I find there are twelve picture cards in a pack, representing the number of months in a year; and on counting the tricks, I find thirteen—the number of weeks in a quarter."

"So you see, sir, a pack of cards serves for a Bible, Almanac and Common Prayer Book."

CURIOUS PURSUIT.—In the Rue du Bac, Paris, there died some days ago, about forty years of age, the Baron de Sevres, a gentleman who had devoted nearly all his life to a most extraordinary pursuit, the excitement of which is said to have sent him to an untimely grave. Amongst the property he left were found two large and heavy boxes, which by the heirs were supposed to contain cash; but turned out to be filled with thousands of all imaginary kinds of pins. On the subject, a correspondent says: "Some years ago, when in Paris, a gentleman of noble appearance was pointed out to me, whose curious way of walking had attracted my attention. It was the Baron de Sevres. He was walking along one of the roads of the Bois de Boulogne, with his back bent, his eyes restlessly searching the ground, and now and then stooping down as if to pick up something. I then learned that for the last twenty years his regular habit had been to pass along the most frequented streets and places of public resort, and to pick up any pins he discovered on the ground—a habit which, from a praiseworthy carefulness, had gradually become the dominating passion of his life. He has been noticed scrutinizing the floors in the pit of the theaters, hardly looking for a moment at the stage; still more frequently he was seen searching the lobbies leading to the boxes for the precious treasures. Concert rooms formed his principal attractions; but his richest harvest, he confessed, were the numerous places of worship, which, of course, were regularly attended by the curious specimen of human eccentricity."

THE COMMERCE OF THE WORLD.—It is stated that the commerce of the world required 3,600,000 able-bodied men to be constantly traversing the sea. The amount of property annually moved on the water is from fifteen hundred to two thousand millions of dollars; and the amount lost by the casualties of the sea, averages twenty-five millions of dollars.

SOLDIERS AFTER THE WAR.—Macaulay, in the portion of his history relating to the state of English society at the close of the great Revolution, touches on a subject curiously parallel in our our times. Speaking of the fears that were then entertained as to the result of disbanding Cromwell's army and throwing its unruly elements back into society, he says:

"The troops were now to be disbanded. Fifty thousand men, accustomed to the profession of arms, were at once thrown on the world, and experience seemed to warrant the belief that this change would produce much misery and crime—that the discharged veterans would be seen begging in every street, or would be driven by hunger to pillage. But no such result followed, in a few months there remained not a trace indicating that the most formidable army in the world had just been absorbed into the mass of the community. The royalists themselves confessed that, in every department of honest industry, the discarded warriors prospered beyond other men; that none was charged with any theft or robbery; that none was heard to ask an alms; and that, if a baker, a mason, or a wagoner attracted notice by his diligence and sobriety, he was, in all probability, one of Oliver's old soldiers."

Precisely the same gloomy prognostications in regard to our own armies used to be rife, and are still indulged in by an occasional foreign or domestic Maworm. But they will be just as much and happily disappointed as were the apprehensions regarding Cromwell's men; for not only are the very same causes operative with us, to work the quiet absorption of the military elements into the body politic, but there are new and peculiar influences making in the same direction. But, indeed, we are not left to mere theorizing in the matter; the behavior of the volunteers during the furloughs they have been enjoying, gives us a foretaste of the kind of citizens our soldiers will make after the war. Now, though the various cities of the North have lately been receiving a great influx of returned veterans, it does not appear that the barometers of crime shows any sudden rise, or that the police find their duties any the heavier in consequence. Not only have there been no grave crimes on the part of these men, but it is surprising to find how little we see of such minor offenses as drunkenness, rowdiness, etc., which might have been expected from so many soldiers suddenly released from the restraints of military discipline and "flush" with their bounties. The fact is, that the whole story of the lawlessness engendered by military service is pure fiction. There is no habit acquired by the soldier, as a soldier, which does not tend to make him the better citizen. We believe that even "the poor white trash" that have formed the bulk of the Southern armies, will be all the worthier fellow citizens for the training they have had in military life. It has put a little manhood into them. And if true of them, it is still truer of those who have been elevated and ennobled by a share in the war for the Union. Society will absorb these men as quietly into its bosom as did England with Old Noll's troopers, and we expect society will be improved by the infusion.—N. Y. Times.

DAILY UNION VEDETTE.

MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 21, 1864

A Public Nuisance.

There are so few evils connected with the public peace and quiet of the City, so far as the municipal government is concerned, which call for reprehension, that we feel less inclined to bear those evils patiently when they do exist. While, therefore, rendering every proper tribute to the immunity from those grievances and annoyances which too often afflict the body politic in the communities, we cannot refrain from entering our protest against what has become a decided nuisance to almost every man and woman in Salt Lake City. We refer to a public semi-official institution on the most prominent thoroughfare, where "liquid damnation" otherwise yept Valley Tan is vended by the quart. Salt Lake City, unlike other places of equal magnitude, is remarkable for the fact that there is not within its bounds a single dram shop where a drink of spirits can be purchased. This, at times, is a considerable annoyance to the passer through this Sainly realm, who would fain wet his whistle on a warm day, or take "a little wine for the stomach's sake," but we are not sure that the good effects resulting from this want, do not more than compensate for the annoyance thus felt. Certainly it is far better that there should be no liquor shops, than that every corner and every other building should be turned into, as in many cities we wot of, which boast at least an equal civilization, a tippling house.

We are informed that the city authorities have laid so high a license on liquor selling that it amounts to a virtual prohibition. Whatever may be our opinion as to the policy of this course, and we are far from saying just now that it is decidedly adverse to it, we must express our disapprobation of the course pursued in one particular. We are told that the prohibition was found to work too extensively, and that the public health required that somebody should be licensed to sell liquor, which the public health sometimes required, just as druggists are allowed to vend other poisons, such as opium, arsenic and strychnine. In order, therefore, to accommodate this public want (so runs the Governmental theory) and at the same time prevent tippling, one person alone was allowed to set up a liquor store on Main street and only sell his valley tan by the quart. Now this is a very pretty theory, but like many others it won't work as well as its humane authors possibly imagined and intended. For instance, if a poor devil wants a few drops "of the crater," and would be well content with a "couple of fingers," his only resort is to purchase a jug or good sized bottle and going to the Samaritan who there holds forth, purchase his quart of the villainous compound. That the balance, after extracting his "two fingers," is not wanted need hardly be said. Who ever heard of a toper who stopped drinking at the right place, when he had more and didn't know what to do with it? The consequence is that he calls his lusty companions up and they have a good time generally. If one, two, three or more are not forthwith decidedly boozey and fit subjects for the station house the party is lucky.

The theory is a failure. While, perhaps, it succeeds, in preventing tippling, it ensures a general drunk. Almost any day, and at all hours of the day, one can see three or four fellows emerge from this wholesale source of drunkenness and debauchery, with bottle in hand, and going round the corner or affectionately leaning against a fence, take observations of the Sun through the bottom of their blue glass telescope. The soldiers come from Camp Douglas, buy the infernal stuff called whisky by the quart, which is freely peddled out to them, and then when per force of valley tan they become boisterous, the virtuous point them out and bestow on them the maledictions which properly belong to him who has put a "demon in their mouths to steal their brains away." The institution ought to be closed up, abolished, demolished, and overturned, or else remodeled, or some better theory than that now in vogue. It is a burning shame to the city, an annoyance to

the community, a sure temptation to the weak, a breeder of worse than pestilence, and the origin of outrage, wrong, and too often of crime.

We will not say that the theory of liquor selling in vogue in the city, had its origin other than as we have suggested, or that it was designed to give a great monopoly to a single favored individual. We are content to let that question remain as it stands, but insist that so glaring an evil should have a prompt remedy. Far better would it be to allow one, or even two, respectable persons, to open a drinking saloon, and hold him or them responsible for the manner in which, and the persons to whom liquors are sold. If there were a single place where a drink, even if the poisonous stuff were sold, could be purchased, we are sure there would not be half of the drunkenness and disreputable conduct which ensues from the wholesale and outrageous system now in practice. We are informed that the nuisance adverted to, which from its location and character has given the name of whisky alley to the Main street of town, is owned, supported, and its profits pocketed by a high official in the city government and a dignitary of the Church. Whether he knows it or not, every body else does know that his whisky shop is a public nuisance, a source of infinite trouble and annoyance to all, and most fruitful as the breeder of mischief throughout the city.

Let it be abated at once, and let the authorities inaugurate some less reprehensible system for the government of the sale of intoxicating liquors.

The Mails and their Irregularity.

Fault-finding, though by no means to our taste, is yet sometimes necessary, and in the matter of the public mails, it is the duty of every one who becomes the sufferer by any flagrant neglect on the part of those who have them in charge, at least, to make his grievance known. The mails are for the accommodation of the public. Postmasters, their clerks, etc., are paid for seeing that they fulfil the intention for which the Government has established them; and the failure of those officials to do so should involve the necessity of somebody's finding out where and with whom the fault lies.

In several instances before this, we have made mention of irregularities by which this office was injured, and we have now to add an instance of two letters on "Official Business," and so endorsed, both mailed at Fort Bridger on the 7th inst., and both received together on the 19th at this Camp, (to an officer of which they were clearly and legibly addressed.) Why did not those letters reach here in time? whose is the responsibility? and why are not such things better attended to? No man in ordinary business would submit to a single recurrence of such a gross instance of neglect on the part of his employee, and we do not see why Government should allow its business to run at loose ends any more than an individual. Our former notices of similar palpable inaccuracies and neglect in the mails of this vicinity show that this is not simply a single instance, (which might be passed by as an accident or mistake) but a part of the regular exercises.

We were pleased to notice the arrival of a train from California on Saturday last, with goods consigned to Cook & Co. The time made was, as we learned by inquiry, thirty-three days from Austin. Should the mining indications hold out, as there is every prospect they will, a large increase will of necessity be made to the population of the Territory during the ensuing summer, and a corresponding increase in the number of trains and amount of goods both from the east and west must be the result, an end which is most devoutly to be wished for by all who are sincerely interested in the welfare of the people of this Territory—the future isolation of whom, from free and unrestrained intercourse with the rest of the enlightened world, is now become a matter of impossibility.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.—Thanks to Hon. John F. Kinney for a variety of Speeches, recently delivered by prominent members of the House of Representatives.

The Benefit To-night.

It is hardly necessary for us to again remind our readers that the long-looked-for come-at-last benefit of Mrs. Irwin, will take place to-night at the City Theater. She deserves, as she will no doubt receive, a bumper from her many friends. For nearly five months has this talented actress and accomplished lady, devoted herself, most successfully to the amusement of the people. Crowded houses have attested how great a favorite she has become, and the time has arrived when a substantial evidence of our appreciation of her may be rendered. We trust there will not be a vacant seat from pit to dome. To ensure this, one of the finest of sensational pieces—the "Angel of Midnight"—has been selected, together with a splendid farce—a bill which even on a less extraordinary occasion, could not fail to secure a full attendance. The fair beneficiary will be supported by the entire company, and Mr. Irwin will be on hand to take parts in both pieces. Those who attended the theater last week had an opportunity of seeing how Mrs. Irwin could play the D—l. Perfect as was that impersonation, we cannot be mistaken in believing that she will do ample and characteristic justice to the "Angel." However artistic the former may have been the latter we are sure will be natural. If we could get down easy from that last flight, we would add that the "free list" is suspended on this occasion, and that only greenbacks, wheat and flour, are taken in exchange for tickets. As a matter of accommodation however, gold and silver will be taken at par. But we can't get down, so don't say a word about it.

Who the Murdered men were!

We have received the following note explaining who the two unfortunate young men were who were murdered by Howard, Romain and Lower, with Lloyd Magruder, and for which murder the miscreants were recently hung at Lewiston, Idaho Territory, as mentioned in our paper of Saturday:

Ed. VEDETTE:—The two "unknown brothers" murdered with Magruder on their way from Virginia, Idaho, to Lewiston—mentioned in your paper of this morning—were favorably known to me and some others in this Territory. In the Fall of 1862, they with three other gentlemen arrived from Denver, and left in our warehouses a quantity of flour and bacon. They proposed wintering their stock in this neighborhood, but instead of loafing around the city selected Provo valley, because it was a good range for their cattle and near to E. Hanks' lumber mill, where they determined to spend their time usefully and profitably in making lumber, much of which they sent down to this city and Camp Douglas. In the Spring of 1863 the company separated. F. M. Dennis and partner going to Provo City and commenced growing tobacco, and Thos. Chalmers and brother, with another of the firm, going to Virginia City as miners and traders. Shortly after their arrival there, the two Chalmers returned to this Territory and bought some forty or fifty head of fat cattle from Bishop Layton, of Key's Ward, and others. On returning to the Bannack district they sold these profitably, but hearing of the rise of meat in this market it is supposed they meant to try the Oregon district, and left in Magruder's train with this object in view, and probably had in their possession about \$4,000 or more. The residing partner at Virginia, and Mr. F. M. Dennis of Provo, who lately went up by our Express to look after their affairs, know more definitely how much they had when they left on this their last and most unfortunate excursion. The elder of the two Chalmers, was an active business man, of mild and engaging manners, and had resided some years in the Denver mining regions. He was formerly a young but unfortunate merchant in Boonville or St. Louis, Mo., he having gone as surety for a stranger or friend. I suppose the surviving partners have written to the parents of the deceased, who were both young men and unmarried, and perhaps the solace and support of their bereaved parents.

SALT LAKE, Utah, March 19, 1864.

THOS. D. BROWN, Express Agent.

A friend of ours, visiting a neighbor, found him disabled, by having a horse step on his foot. Hobbling out of the stable, the sufferer explained how it happened. "I was standing," said he, "and the horse set his foot down on mine." Our friend looked at the injured member, which was of the No. 14 pattern, and quietly remarked, "Well, I suppose the horse had to step somewhere."

ON OVERLAND TRAVEL.

[SPECIAL TO THE DAILY UNION VEDETTE.]

The Weather—American Consul Blake, sentenced to be shot, makes his escape from Prison.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 17th.

The weather continues rainy, with occasional showers.

18th. The weather continues unsettled; we have had a thunder shower at noon to-day, deluging the streets and ending with hail in sufficient quantity to whiten the ground, permitting considerable indulgence in the sport of snow-balling, an occurrence unprecedented in the city. The prospect now is, that the ground will become thoroughly saturated before the weather settles, and as a consequence, the former prices for breadstuffs are no longer anticipated. Domestic butter may be looked for again in our market, thus lessening the demand for the imported article.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 18th.

ARRIVED.—Ship Richard Robinson, from New York.

A letter dated Manzanillo, Feb. 15, states that U. S. Consul Blake, who recently killed an American sailor, a deserter from the Saginaw, was tried at Colima on the 6th before a Mexican Court, convicted of murder and sentenced to be shot. Before the day for his execution arrived, Blake escaped from prison and has not been retaken at date.

NOTICE.

At a meeting of Stockholders of the Vedette Silver and Copper Mining Company, held at their office on the seventeenth inst., an assessment of Twenty cents per foot was levied and made payable to the Secretary and Treasurer, on or before the Twenty-fifth inst.

Salt Lake City, H. O. PAIT, Sec. & Treas. Mar 21st

PAXTON & THORNBURG, Virginia, BANKERS.

AUSTIN, Draw on Virginia, Sacramento, Marysville and San Francisco. Buy Drafts, Certificates of Deposit, County Warrants and other securities. Purchase Bullion, and advance on the same for Storage at the Mint. Receive Deposits, make Collections, and transact a general Banking business.

H. W. THOMAS, Virginia, ASSAY OFFICE.

THE HALL & CO. AUSTIN, Nevada Territory. Gold and Silver Bullion and Ores of every description, Milled and Assayed. Returns made in Bars or Gold. We guarantee the correctness of our Assays. All business entrusted to our care will be promptly and accurately attended to.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS! Arrived this day at WALKER BROS.

A full Stock of DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES, ETC., ETC.

To Arrive On the first day of April, a MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF FANCY DRESS AND DRY GOODS.

Selected expressly for Spring Trade. ALSO: GENTS. FURNISHING GOODS.

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, ETC., ETC. WALKER BROS.

mar18-apr1

BY PACIFIC TELEGRAPH.
[SPECIAL TO THE DAILY UNION VEDETTE.]

General News

Bristol, March 10.

Our forces attempted to flank a portion of the enemy's column near Mossey Creek on Saturday. After sharp skirmishing they retreated to Strawberry plains. The enemy are entirely without cavalry, wholly destitute of wagons and stealing every morsel of food left in the hands of citizens.

The Examiner says according to accounts, Longstreet has fallen back to Bull Gap, which is the key to the valley from Knoxville to Bristol.

The Sentinel says: Exchange under cartel, has not been formally resumed, but for every ten of our men delivered at City Point, we have returned seven Yankees.

Jeff Davis has appointed Friday, the 8th of April, as a day of humiliation, fasting and prayer.

LOUISVILLE, March 17th.

Guerrillas attacked a freight train from Nashville, near Estelle Springs on the night of the 16th. After displacing the rail by which the train was thrown from the track and burned, the rebels killed three negroes on the train. Two of the guerrillas were killed; no other lives lost.

The rebels are bringing their artillery from Dalton towards Ringgold.

TAYLOR'S RIDGE, March 15th.

We drove the enemy off one day and they returned the next; the rebels have a large force of infantry, cavalry and artillery.

PHILADELPHIA, March 17th.

Special dated Charlestown Va. 1st, 16th, reports rebel force at fifteen hundred strong. A force has been sent to intercept them.

WASHINGTON, March 17th.

Supreme Court. Case one hundred and sixty-eight, United States appellant versus J. C. Folsom, executor; being argued to-day.

NEW YORK, March 17th.

At Norfolk the General Assembly issued an address to the people of Virginia, stating that submission to an enemy who has exhausted every infamy is not endurable, though it urges them to renewed efforts for victory.

The story of Kilpatrick's raid is told anew as an incentive to exertions; once more a resolute effort and the day is ours.

The Examiner reports the Federals retreating towards Knoxville.

A Terrific Explosion.

NEW YORK, March 17th.

A terrific explosion in the cartridge manufactory of Lees & Co., Springfield, Mass., yesterday p. m., forty persons mostly females, employed in the factory, seven of whom were so much injured that their recovery is considered doubtful.

Gen. Grant assumes command of the Armies of the U. States.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 17.

Gen. Grant issued general order No. 1, to-day assuming command of the armies of the United States; he says, "my head-quarters will be in the field, and until further orders, with the army of the Potomac; there will be an office for head-quarters in Wash-

ington, to which all communications will be sent except those from the army where head-quarters are at the date of their address."

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, March 17th.

HOUSE.—Senate's bill enabling Nevada to form a Constitution for State government, and admitting her into the Union, passed without debate.

SENATE.—Colorado enabling bill came up. Mallery proposed to strike out the clause prohibiting slavery in the proposed State. The question was decided in the negative, there being only seventeen votes in affirmative, the bill then passed.

Kinney of Utah, made a speech on Territorial affairs, principally in relation to Utah.

WASHINGTON, March 17th.

The President has signed the Gold Bill.

In the contested case of Loan and McClurg, the committee was equally divided, but the casting vote of the Chairman decided against them, on the ground that the election was void, being under military control. King's case will be reported back to the people, as it is on proof that he interfered in his official capacity in election. A report will be submitted in favor of Loan and McClurg; it is thought they will be able to convince the House of the lawfulness of their elections.

NEW YORK, March 18.

Enabling bills were passed by the House yesterday, for Nevada, Colorado and Nebraska. The bills require of each election district delegates to a convention which shall submit a constitution agreed upon to the people for ratification, at an election to be held on the second Tuesday in October. The constitution shall be Republican in form and not repugnant to the Constitution of the United States and principles of the Declaration of Independence; slavery shall be prohibited therein by ordinances forever irrevocable without the consent of Congress. When the Constitution is ratified by the people, the President is to declare by proclamation the admission of these States on equal footing with the original States; each is entitled to one member in the House until next appointment, and two Senators. After the passage of the bill providing a temporary government for Montana, the House went into Committee on the bill appropriating two hundred and fifty thousand dollars for public buildings.

Kinney spoke in favor of admitting Utah as a State, referring to her patriotism, and the persecution of that Territory; without action the Committee rose.

Generals Burnside and Hancock handsomely received by the Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURG, March 18th.

Generals Burnside and Hancock were handsomely received by both houses of the legislature, yesterday. In the afternoon they reviewed, in company with Gov. Curtin, the 45th, 48th, 50th and 56th regiments. These regiments are under marching orders for Annapolis, where Burnside's corps concentrate. Burnside evidently goes to North Carolina again. Hancock expressed freely the opinion that his corps would re-enter the of the Army Potomac. Recruiting is very active at this point.

ATTENTION! ATTENTION!!

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY!!

Manager, H. B. CRAWFORD

Stage Manager, JOHN T. CLARK

GRAND COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT

TO

MRS. S. M. IRWIN.

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 21st, 1864.

On which occasion will be presented for the first time the Greatest Sensation Play of the age, entitled

THE ANGEL OF MIDNIGHT.

Angel of Justice, Mrs. S. M. Irwin

Angel of Truth, Mrs. S. M. Irwin

Angel of Vengeance, Mrs. S. M. Irwin

Angel of Light, Mrs. S. M. Irwin

Paul Bernarr, Mr. S. M. Irwin

With a full cast of the Company.

DANCE, - - - MASTER HARRY

The whole to conclude with the High Comedy Farce of

NATURE AND PHILOSOPHY,

OR

The Youth who never saw a Woman.

In which Mrs. Irwin will appear as "Colin," the unsophisticated youth.

mar17d

ATTENTION! ATTENTION!!

We have just opened at our New Store

A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED

Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

From the Eastern Market,

Which we wish to dispose of as soon as possible, on

Reasonable Terms.

Call and examine, at the New Store, opposite the

U. S. Substinence Storehouse, west side of Main street.

mar17d

WILKINSON & CONRAD.

NEW GOODS!

NEW GOODS!

We have just received from California, a

LARGE AND WELL SELECTED

STOCK OF

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

Consisting of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Tinware, Gentlemen's Clothing, Tobacco, Cigars, Dye Stuffs and a thousand other articles too numerous to mention.

Town Clock Store, opposite Godbe's Drug store.

Call and examine our New Stock.

mar10-2w

F. D. CLIFT.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

I have just received and have to

ARRIVE IN A FEW DAYS,

A large and

WELL SELECTED STOCK

OF

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

Which I wish to dispose of as soon as possible.

Call and examine, and note the prices; no trouble to show goods.

WM. JENNINGS.

Staines & Needham's old Store, ain St.

The highest prices paid for Gold Coin and Gold Dust.

February 24th, 1864-1f

W. JENNINGS.

EXCHANGE.

BROKERS AND BANKING OFFICE:

JOHN W. KERR,

DEALER IN

COIN

GOLD DUST

and EXCHANGE.

Office, Salt Lake House Main Street, G. S. L. City.

feb20-1f

CITY RESTAURANT.

HYDE & VANCE, Proprietors.

WE would respectfully announce to the citizens of

Salt Lake City and vicinity, and particularly the

traveling public, that we have just opened a first class

Restaurant, on Main street, next door to the Salt Lake

House, where we will always be found ready to serve

up Meals at all hours, in the best style and on the most

reasonable terms.

mar2-1f

FOR SALE.

FIVE Shares of stock in the Jordan Silver Mining Co.,

at \$50.00 per share.

Apply to

NEWARK FRANKLIN,

Quartermaster's Warehouse,

Salt Lake City.

mar18-1f

FAUST'S

LIVERY, SALE, AND FEED STABLES,

(SECOND SOUTH TEMPLE STREET.)

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY.

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, AND SADDLE HORSES LET

on moderate terms.

Horse and Cattle Market.

Auction Sales every Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock.

Particular attention given to selling Horses, Mules and

Stock of all kinds. Purohasers and sellers will each

consult their interest by calling on me.

mar18-1f

H. J. FAUST.

SALT! SALT!!

A No. one article of fine boiled

TABLE SALT.

Put up in sacks of all sizes, in good style and at the

shortest notice. Also, a superior quality without

sacks furnished in any quantity, on application to

M. J. SNEDAKER,

9th ward, G. S. L. City.

MANURE FOR SALE.

SEVERAL hundred loads of Manure for sale, at

twenty-five cents per load, at Camp Douglas, U. T.

Apply to the Post Treasurer.

jan27-1f

GEO. W. CARLETON.

COAL NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned is now

prepared to deliver at his mine on East Weber, a

first rate quality of Stone Coal at the rate of Five (5)

dollars per ton. I guarantee this Coal of a quality

superior to any in the Territory. A large portion of

my Coal is identical with the famous Cannon Coal.

Orders may be left either at the mine or at the Tele-

graph Office, G. S. L. City.

jan18-1f

GEO. W. CARLETON.

NOTICE.

THE Public are notified that the Checks issued for

change at my store, are only for circulation at Camp

Douglas. Parties circulating my checks outside of Camp

Douglas are notified that they do so at their own risk,

and that I will not be responsible for their acts.

Persons holding my checks outside of Camp Douglas

are notified that they will be redeemed on presentation

at my store.

JOSEPH H. NEVITT,

Post Butler.

mar17-1f

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing between Geo. W.

Carleton and William Galbraith, in the Weber Coal

Mine, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All

claims against said Company will be settled by George

W. Carleton, he having bought out the entire interest

in said Company.

G. W. CARLETON,

feb25-1f

WM. GALBRAITH.

NOTICE.

OFFICE, JORDAN SILVER MINING CO., }

Great Salt Lake City, Feb. 17th, 1864.

THE Stockholders of the Jordan Silver Mining Co.

are hereby notified that an assessment number five

(5) of Two dollars and fifty cents (\$2.50) per share,

was levied by the Board of Trustees, on the 15th inst.,

payable on or before the first day of April, 1864.

By order of the Board.

G. W. CARLETON, Sec'y.

feb17-1f

FOR SALE—A GOOD CHANCE.

THE undersigned offers for sale cheap a first class

traveling or freight wagon, Chicago manufacture,

with sound, new oil cloth cover. The wagon is in first

rate order. Call and see it. Apply on the premises,

G. S. L. City, 1st South Temple street, near Main, to

S. M. IRWIN,

mar2-1f

C. OLIVE,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Main St, opposite Town Clock, G. S. L. City.

CLOTHING of all kinds made and repaired in the

highest style of art.

Particular attention paid to the manufacture of

Officers' Military Uniforms.

djan7-1f

GREAT SALT LAKE

—AND—

EAST BANNAK EXPRESS LINE

WILL commence running regular trips, with good

thorough braced wagons, April 1st, 1864.

THROUGH IN SEVEN DAYS.

Leave Great Salt Lake City every Wednesday, via

Bannack and Nevada, and arrive at Virginia City every

Tuesday.

Leave Virginia City every Tuesday, via Nevada and

Bannack City, and arrive at Great Salt Lake City every

Monday.

Passengers and Express matter conveyed.

A. J. OLIVER & CO.,

Proprietors.

Tras. D. Barow,

Agent, Main St., G. S. L. City.

mar4-1f

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

G. KIDGELL begs leave to inform his friends and the

public at large, that he has removed his jewelry

establishment to a more suitable store, on 1st South

Temple street, near E. Cuthbert's blacksmithing shop,

and opposite Mr. J. Clawson's ice cream saloon, and at

the same time returns thanks for past favors and

solicits a continuance of their patronage, both in mak-

ing and repairing jewelry, watches, etc., as he has

engaged a first rate watch maker, and by strict atten-

tion to business and good workmanship, he hopes to

give general satisfaction. Call and see him, as he ex-

pects a large stock of new goods to arrive soon. 2 1/2

WANTED.

HAY and Wood, at Camp Douglas, by

WALKER

just-dwif

BELOW THE ATLANTIC. Soundings in the Atlantic have been particularly pushed forward, and have excited, on account of the telegraphic cable, more general interest than any other yet taken. They have revealed the fact that two hundred and thirty miles from the coast of Ireland, the water is still shallow; or in other words, that there is another Ireland only awaiting to be raised—thus reversing the famous panacea for keeping the country quiet. It is just beyond this that the true Atlantic begins; the gulf suddenly sinks to nine thousand feet. Thus Ireland may one day have a coast line as high as the Alps. The whole floor of the Atlantic is paved with a soft, sticky substance, called ooze, nine-tenths consisting of very minute animals, many of them mere lumps of jelly, and thousands of which could float with ease in a drop of water: some resembling toothed wheels; others, bundles of spines or threads shooting from a little globe. Some, however, are endowed with property of separating flint from the sea water—which is more than every chemist could do; and hundreds of square miles are covered with the skeletons of these little creatures. Part of the ooze is doubtless from the clouds of rain dust which rise from the vast steppes of South America in such masses as to darken the sun, and make the animals fly to shelter, and which, after sweeping like a simoon over the country, lose themselves in the 'steep Atlantic.' No bones have been found of the large animals, so that the kraken and sea serpent might sleep their last sleep, and leave not a bone or a vertebra to tell the tale. Not a mast or anchor, not a block or stran, not a coin or a keepsake, has been found to testify of the countless gallant men, who have gone down amid the pitiless waves.—*All the Year Round.*

THE GOLD MEDAL FOR GEN. GRANT.—Lentze is making a design for the gold medal ordered by Congress for presentation to Gen. Grant, in commemoration of his victories over the rebels. The obverse of the medal will consist of a profile likeness of the hero, surrounded by a wreath of laurel. His name and the year of his victories are also inscribed upon it, and the whole is surrounded by a galaxy of stars. The design for the reverse is original, appropriate, and beautiful. It is the figure of Fame seated in a graceful attitude on the American eagle, which, with outspread wings, seems preparing for flight. In her right hand she holds the symbolical trumpet, and in her left a scroll on which are inscribed the names of the gallant chief's various battles, viz: Corinth, Vicksburg, Mississippi River, and Chattanooga. On her head is a helmet, ornamented in Indian fashion, with feathers radiating from it. In front of the eagle, its breast resting against it, is a shield emblazoned with the stars and bars. Just underneath this group, their stems crossing each other, are single sprigs of the pine and palm, typical of the North and South. Above the figure of fame, in a curved line, is the motto, "Proclaim Liberty throughout the Land." The edge is surrounded like the obverse, with a circle of stars of a style peculiar to the Byzantine period, and rarely seen except in illuminated MSS. of that age. These stars are more in number than the existing States—of course including those of the South—thereby suggesting further additions in the future to the Union.

Dishonesty requires skill to conduct it, and as great art to conceal—what 'tis every one's interest to detect.

The trout loses his life for a worm; many men lose theirs for less.

By the People of the Territory.
At a meeting of the claim holders, held at Egan Canon Station, Sept. 23d, 1863, the following laws were unanimously adopted for the government of the mining interests of that district.

Section 1st. This district to be known as Gold Canon Mining District, of Lander county, Nevada Territory, and bounded as follows: Commencing at a point ten miles south of Egan Station, and following up the western base of the Gold Canon range of mountains to a point ten miles north of the station; thence across the range due east eight miles to Go-Shute creek; thence south running up Steptoe valley twenty miles; thence west eight miles to the place of beginning.

Section 2d. There shall be a Recorder elected for the district on the 15th day of Sept., 1863; and each succeeding year thereafter, who shall hold his office for one year from the 15th day of September, 1863, unless sooner removed by a new election, which can only be done by a written call, signed by at least two-thirds of the claim holders in the district, giving notice of a new election to be held; after said notice shall have been posted in at least three public places within the district for thirty days, and also published in some newspaper printed in or nearest to the district for thirty days. The Recorder shall also be a resident of the district.

Section 3d. It shall be the duty of the Recorder to keep in a suitable book or books, a full and faithful record of the proceedings of all public meetings; to place on record all claims brought to him for that purpose, when such claims shall not interfere with or effect the right or interest of a prior location, recording the same in order of their date, for which service he shall receive the sum of one dollar and a-half for each claim recorded; he shall keep the books open at all times for the inspection of the public; he shall also have the power to appoint a deputy to act in his place, for whose official acts he shall be responsible. It shall be the duty of the Recorder to deliver to his successor in office all books, records, papers, etc., belonging to or pertaining to his office.

Section 4th. All examinations of records must be made in the presence of the Recorder or his deputy.

Section 5th. Notice of claims or location of mining ground by any individual or by a company, on file in the Recorder's office, shall be deemed equivalent to a record of the same.

Section 6th. Each claimant shall be entitled to hold by location two hundred feet on any lead or lode in this district, with all its dips, spurs, angles, depths, widths, off-shoots, out-crops, variations, and all the minerals and other valuables therein contained; the discoverer and locator of a lead being entitled to one claim (extra) for discovery.

Section 7th. The locators of any lead, lode or ledge, in this district, shall be entitled to hold on each side of the lead, lode or ledge, located by him or them, five hundred feet and all the minerals therein contained.

Section 8th. All locations shall be made by a written notice posted up on the ground and boundaries defined, and all claimants names posted on the notice.

Section 9th. Work done in any tunnel, cut, shaft or drift, in good faith, shall be considered as being done on the claim owned by such person or persons, or company.

Section 10th. Every claim, whether by an individual or company located, shall be recorded within ten days after date of location.

Section 11th. All claims are to hold good for twelve calendar months from date of record.

Section 12th. Whenever five hundred dollars shall have been expended upon the claims of any company in this district, the grounds claimed by said company shall be deemed as belonging in fee to the locators or company thereof and their assigns, and the same shall not be subject to location or re-location by other parties ever after, except by an acknowledged abandonment by the company of the ground, which shall be constructed to mean an entire abandonment after lying idle for one year, except in cases where claims are in litigation.

Section 13th. The recorder shall go upon the ground with any and all parties desiring to locate claims, and shall be entitled to receive for such services one dollar and fifty cents for each claim located. It shall be his further duty to induce any claim or claims and make or cause to be made good and sufficient locators defining said claim or claims, and he is prohibited from making any location for any person or company without complying with this section and their boundaries fully defined.

Section 14th. These rules or mining laws may be altered or amended by a two-thirds vote of the claim holders present at any meeting in the district, at any time after thirty days' notice of such intention shall have been given in the manner prescribed above for calling a new election for recorder.

Section 15th. These laws shall take effect on and after the 15th day of September, A. D., 1863.

WM. MYERS, President.
JOHN GORDON, Secretary.

ATTENTION! ATTENTION!
CITIZENS OF UTAH,
Bring in Your Produce!!
A. GILBERT,
(Next door to the Salt Lake House) calls special attention to his large and well selected
STOCK OF DRY GOODS
Consisting of
COTTON, WOOLEN, AND MIXED FABRICS, CALICOES, SILKS, DRILLINGS, FLANNELS
and other
STAPLES.
Selected Expressly for this Market
Also offers on reasonable terms,
GROCERIES, COFFEE, CANDLES, SOAP, etc., etc., SUGARS, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, CROCKERY,
etc., etc., etc.,
On Terms to Suit.
EXAMINE OUR GOODS AND TRY OUR PRICES
Highest Cash Prices paid for Grain.
nov-27-dtf A. GILBERT

RANSOHOFF & BRO.,
MAIN STREET, GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY,
Now offer to the Public one of the Best Assorted and Largest Stock of
Dry Goods, Groceries, Fancy and Staple Articles,
EVER BROUGHT TO THIS TERRITORY,
SELECTED WITH ESPECIAL VIEW TO THIS MARKET,
At Rates to Suit the Times.
A Full Assortment of
Merchandise,
Including
Fancy Articles, Dress Goods, Trimmings, Groceries, Hardware and Crockery.
In fact everything desirable, necessary and useful, from Needles up to Cooking Stoves; from Finest Lace and Silks to Calicoes, Cottons and
WOOLEN GOODS.
GIVE US A CALL AND SEE OUR PRICES.
nov-27-dtf RANSOHOFF & BRO.

ARMY PROPOSALS
Commissary Department, U. S. A.
PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE SUPPLIES
G. S. L. City, Mar. 1st, 1864.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the U. S. Commissary of Subsistence for the District of Utah in this City until the 20th day of May, 1864, for furnishing the following named Subsistence Supplies:
1st, FRESH BEEF.
Three hundred and fifty (350) pounds, more or less, of fresh Beef, dressed in the usual manner, (sacks, tallow excluded,) for the troops stationed at Camp Douglas, to be delivered at that place, a warehouse and in such quantities as the commanding officer may direct.
The delivery to commence on the 1st day of July, 1864, and end on the 30th day of June, 1865.
2d, FLOUR.
Five hundred and fifty thousand (550,000) pounds, more or less, of No. 1 flour, in sacks, containing 100 lbs each, and subject to inspection; to be delivered in such quantities and at such times as may be required, the delivery to commence on the 1st day of July, 1864, and the whole to be delivered on or before the 1st day of January, 1865.
Provided that not less than fifty thousand (50,000) pounds shall be delivered during each of the months of July to December, 1864, inclusive.
3rd, POTATOES.
Two thousand (2,000) bushels of potatoes, the delivery to commence on the 1st day of July, 1864, and the whole to be delivered on or before the 30th day of November, 1864. The delivery to be made at the Commissary Warehouse, in Great Salt Lake City, or at Camp Douglas, as the Commissary may direct.
4th, SALT.
Two hundred and fifty (250) bushels of A No. 1 salt, in sacks, delivered on or before the 1st day of November, 1864, at the Commissary Warehouse, provided that at least twenty-five (25) bushels be delivered during each of the months of July, August, September, 1864.
Salt and Potatoes will be estimated and bid for at the rate of sixty (60) pounds to the bushel.
Payment will be made in such funds as the Government may have on hand for distribution.
Good and sufficient bonds will be required for the fulfillment of the contract of contracts, and the names of sureties must accompany each bid.
Contractors and sureties will be required to take the oath of allegiance.
In all cases except that of Fresh Beef, bids will be entertained for furnishing the whole or a part of the above named articles; provide each part shall not be less than fifty thousand (50,000) pounds Flour, one hundred and fifty (150) bushels Potatoes, fifty (50) bushels of Salt, and each bid must state separately the articles and amount proposed to be delivered and the price.
The Government reserves to itself the right to reject any or all bids.
Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of the proposals at the office of the undersigned, at 7 A. M., on Friday, the 20th day of May, 1864.
Bids will be addressed (through Post Office or otherwise) to Capt. Chas. H. Hempstead, G. S., Great Salt Lake City, U. T., and endorsed "Proposals for Flour," "Potatoes" or "Salt," as the case may be.
CHAS. H. HEMPSTEAD,
Capt. and Commissary of Subsistence, District of Utah.

Quartermaster's Department, U. S. A.
Proposals for Fuel and Forage
ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
Great Salt Lake City, U. T.,
March 31, 1864.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office (next door to the Post Office) until 12 M., the 20th day of May, 1864, for furnishing the following supplies of Quartermaster's stores, to be delivered at Camp Douglas, U. T., in such quantities as required; provided that two thirds of the whole amount of each article required, shall be delivered by the 1st day of December, 1864, and all to be delivered prior to June 30th, 1865.
Wood—Four Thousand (4,000) Cords.
Hay—Two Thousand (2,000) Tons.
Oats—One Hundred Thousand (100,000) Bushels.
All the articles must be of the best quality, and bidders will so specify in their bids; and good and sufficient bonds will be required for the faithful performance of the contracts, and names of sureties must accompany each bid.
Bids will be received for furnishing the whole amount of each article required in one bid. And also will be received for not less than 25,000 bushels of Oats, or 300 tons of Hay, or 1,000 cords of Wood, in any one bid.
Payment will be made in such funds as the Government may furnish.
Contractors and sureties will be required to take the oath of allegiance.
The Government reserves to itself the right to reject any or all bids.
Bidders are requested to be present at the opening of proposals, at my office, at 12 M., the 20th day of May, 1864.
Bids will be addressed (through the Post Office or otherwise) to Capt. D. B. Stover, Asst. Quartermaster, Great Salt Lake City, U. T., and endorsed, "Proposals for Wood," "Hay" or "Oats," as the case may be.
D. B. STOVER,
Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster, District of Utah.

CALIFORNIA AND NEVADA VOLUNTEERS RESTAURANT.
South-east of the Cavalry quarters Camp Douglas.
Meals at all hours between Revell's and Tattoo.
JULIAN AYER, Prop.

Bannack Restaurant and Eating House
THE citizens of Great Salt Lake City, and the traveling public are respectfully informed that the Bannack Restaurant and Eating House, situated at Main Street, opposite the Salt Lake House, is now open, and the proprietor is prepared to furnish Board and Lodging on reasonable terms.
JOS. D. BAYNE,
Jan-5-4

HAIR CUTTING, SHAVING, AND SHAMPOOING.
E. J. CANANO HAS THE PLEASURE OF forming the public that he has fitted up and opened a neat and comfortable SALOON, commodious SALOON, South of the Cavalry quarters, at Camp Douglas, where he will attend to the wants of all who may favor him with their patronage.